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character. Mr. Allen, who accompanied us, has probably described the nests and eggs, ere this, so I will not go into details. — W. HOFFMAN, M.D.

GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY.

ON THE ORDER AMBLYPODA. — Prof. Cope recently read a paper on the structure of the feet of *Bathmodon*, showing that they resembled in many points those of the Elephants but differed in others. He finds five toes on each foot, which are very short and furnished with small transverse hoofs. The bones of the carpus resemble closely those of *Toxodontia*. In the hind foot the arrangement is like that of the Elephants except that the navicular bone is withdrawn to the outer side so as to bring the cuboid and one cuneiform bone into contact with the astragalus. On the characters thus ascertained he based the definition of a new order of mammals. The *Amblypoda* which presents two sub-orders, the *Pantodonta* represented by *Bathmodon*, and the *Dinocerata* represented by *Uintatherium*.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

PERFORATION OF THE HUMERUS CONJOINED WITH PLATYCNEMISM. — Associated with that extreme development of platycnemism discovered by the writer, some years ago, in the ancient mounds on the Detroit and Rouge Rivers, Michigan, he has found the perforation of the humerus. Allusion is made to that peculiarity of the arm bone in which is presented a communication of the two fossæ at its lower end. It is difficult to arrive at the exact amount of the percentage to which this prevails in these mounds; though there can be little doubt that at least 50 per cent. of the humeri have this characteristic. This is of interest as being in excess of that from the mounds in other parts of the country, where it is calculated as being only 31 per cent. It is a characteristic which, significantly enough, exists in the ape, pertains to the negro in a large degree, while it is very rarely encountered in any of the white races.

In a letter received last year from Prof. Busk, F. R. S., he attaches importance to the writer's discovery of this conformation of the humerus being a peculiarity of platycnemic man, and states